

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. LOMAX, Editor.

TUESDAY, January 26, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

Salutatory.

We publish today, the first number of the "Daily Confederate," and bespeak for the paper the generous support of the public. We feel confident that support will be given, provided the paper shall be so conducted as to merit it. We shall not, at the outset of our undertaking, be lavish of promises;—to make them is easy; to come short of them, but too frequent. It may not be superfluous, however, for us to say, that we shall feel bound to use our best efforts, unceasingly and untiringly, to make *The Confederate* a vehicle of sound principles and views, and of the latest and most interesting news of the day.

The name selected for our paper, indicates in some degree the position it will occupy as regards the great and all-important struggle in which our people are now engaged. We are for the Confederate States, and the union of the Confederate States, as provided for in the Constitution and form of government adopted by them; and we shall oppose, with whatever force we can, any and all attempts, open or covert, to destroy that union or subvert that government.

Peace, accompanied by Southern Independence, would be an "honorable peace"—a great blessing—and is heartily desired by every patriot in the land. But peace short of this—peace purchased by unconditional submission, or by any such terms as those lately offered to us by the tyrant who rules the destinies of our Northern enemies, would be a shameful, disgraceful peace—the peace of slaves who submit to the behests of a master—and should be promptly spurned by every man in whose bosom burns a spark of freedom. Such a peace as this, we shall not cease to oppose, believing it better to bear patiently and cheerfully our present ills, or such as may be even greater, than to fly for relief to those which, when too late, would be found intolerable; and resting in the confident hope, that by wise counsels, united efforts of a people, and the stout hearts of our brave soldiers, we shall ultimately, under the blessing of God, win that independence, short of which, let no man flatter himself there is any security for life, liberty or property.

While these are briefly our views touching the great struggle for our rights and liberties in which we are now engaged, we feel that we should fail to "define our position," were we not to add a few words as to the men upon whom we must chiefly rely to conduct us safely through the difficulties and dangers which beset us on every side. To all in authority, civil or military, this journal will give a cordial support, when we shall be satisfied that they are using their best efforts to help along and sustain the cause. No carping spirit—no factious opposition, impairing, if not destroying their usefulness, shall find an abiding place in our columns. Far better is it to uphold and strengthen the arms of such men, oppressed as they are by grievous burthens, than to scatter unfounded suspicions, and excite unjust distrusts of them in the minds of the people. Many of these men have not only risked everything, but suffered everything for us and our cause. To destroy the usefulness of such men, by impairing public confidence in them, what is it but to strike a blow for our common enemy? He who does it faithfully and wickedly, our word for it, would strike for that enemy openly, but for the fear of the consequences to himself.

Let us not be misunderstood, however, in what we say upon this subject. We mean not to abdicate the right and duty of a free and independent press to censure, when censure is due, the acts of public men—and to do it fairly, temperately and discreetly. But we mean to enter our protest against that foul and indiscriminate censure emanating from a factious and mischief-making spirit, which is potent to pull down, but powerless to build up;—which approves nothing, condemns everything, and which would risk, if not prefer, the loss of our noble cause, rather than forego the gratification of its personal malignity or petty spite.

It is our purpose to avoid, in this paper, if possible, all controversies of a personal nature. In these, we are satisfied, the public takes little or no interest. But were it otherwise, our inclination would lead us to adopt the course we have marked out.

We enter upon the publication of *The Confederate* at a time of great trial to us as a people, individually and collectively—yet we do not despair. We shall neither underestimate the dangers and difficulties by which we are environed, or on the other hand magnify them, by listening to the promptings of a craven or despondent spirit. History tells us that no people as numerous as we are, if brave and united, have ever been subjugated. Let us profit by the lesson which it teaches. Above all, in reference to certain movements now on foot, we say to the people of North Carolina, remember that—"in union there is strength"—in division naught but weakness, disaster, ruin and disgrace.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—We find on the Books the names of some subscribers whose terms of subscription have expired, but to whom the State Journal had not been discontinued. We shall send all such this number of *The Confederate*, but no others until they send on the money for the paper. Our terms are strictly cash, and the paper will not be sent longer than for the time for which it is paid.

Let us Consider.

It is not well for a man to hoodwink himself, nor shut his eyes against truth, when he presents herself before him. Unless he is wise in his own counsel, or abandoned in his character, he will listen to his gentle admonitions, and profit by her teachings.

That there are those in this State who are laying their plans to inaugurate a counter-revolution, no one who has eyes to see and ears to hear can for a moment doubt. The initiatory steps are being taken—a State Convention is proposed to be called, that through its action "the usurpations of the Confederate Government" may be checked, and the way to peace paved. This speaks for itself—it needs no explanation, and demands the prompt, the earnest and serious consideration of the State, as well as the national authorities.

The idea that a State Convention could "pave the way to peace," is an absurdity too glaring to comment upon! That it would pave the way to war among ourselves; is much more probable. Let these pseudo "Conservatives," who are endeavoring to bring about this calamity upon a people already draped in mourning for the loss of so many of their gallant sons, ponder well what they are doing. Let them consider, before it is too late, the consequences that would result from the passage of an ordinance declaring North Carolina out of the Confederacy! If they have within their hearts the faintest impress of humanity—if they can feel for the woes of others, they will spare the people the sorrow and disgrace that such a faithless act would inevitably bring upon them. Should such a scheme be successful, what are we to expect from the enemy? The cruelties and the barbarities he would practice upon those who would fall in his power, makes us shudder, even to contemplate. Have we received no lessons of warning? Let the stricken and helpless victims of his vengeance speak! Let us listen to the voice that comes like an echo from the graves of our fallen heroes, admonishing us in mournful significance, to beware of the monster who is seeking to destroy the honor of our State, and to trample under his feet the laurels that her sons have won on so many fields of glory. Soldiers, patriots, citizens! it is time for you to consider whether you will longer submit to the vile machinations of those, whose only aim is self-aggrandizement, at the fearful cost of your liberties!

To our Friends.

We have been induced to the establishment of *The Confederate*, from a sincere desire and fond hope that we may in some humble way contribute to the success of the great struggle for Southern Independence, and to the establishment of unity, harmony and patriotic resolves and action among the people of our own State.

To enable us to succeed in these purposes, we must have the aid, the co-operation and the confidence of all who agree and sympathize in the enterprise. Every friend to the cause must regard himself as a canvassing agent to procure subscribers, advertisements and other patronage for the office. And not only so, but they must by private letters intended only for the Editor's eye, and communications for publication, keep us thoroughly, accurately and constantly advised of the state of public sentiment and all influences and schemes that may be at work, calculated to subvert the government under which we live, and bring mischief and ruin upon our State. Being thus advised and posted up, we will be the better enabled to combat with and expose these pernicious machinations, and thus effect one of the objects for which this Paper has been established.

These are important matters—essential to success—and we hope one or more prudent, well-advised persons in every county, or every Captain's District in the State, will keep up with us such a correspondence as that indicated above; and that all will go to work with might and main to give *The Confederate* the largest circulation in the State.

The terms of the Paper are as follows:—For the Daily for six months \$12.00; for the Tri-weekly six months \$7.00; for the Weekly six months \$5.00.

The price of Paper and other materials incident to the publishing business being constantly on the increase, it is not deemed prudent to take subscriptions for a longer period than six months.

We hope all the correspondents of the State Journal, will continue their favors with *The Confederate*.

OUR COURSE.—In conducting this journal, we are determined to do so upon high-toned, dignified principles. We shall doubtless differ with others in the discussion of principles and measure before the people, but we shall not forget that self-respect due to ourselves, nor the courtesy and respect due to others. And in the discussion of such subjects, we shall avoid personally offensive epithets and language, regarding them as disgraceful to the press, disgraceful to the person indulging in them, and insulting to the readers upon whom they are imposed. With a fifteen years experience in editorial life, we know such a course can be maintained, and we are determined to adhere to it.

"LO THE POOR INDIAN!"—Col. Thomas' battalion of Cherokees, raised in Western North Carolina, and Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and other nations inhabiting what is known as the "Indian Territory," west of Arkansas, says the Wilmington Journal, have shown themselves about as true to the Confederacy as any troops in the service; indeed, some of them have exhibited a firmness and devotion that is well calculated to put not a few of our white citizens to shame. They have made good soldiers—have shown themselves to be true men, and we think, worthy to be admitted to all the rights and privileges of citizenship.

THE PEACE PARTY.—The talk about peace by certain parties in North Carolina is all a delusion, and they well know it. Their only object is to get party power in the State. And should they elect the Legislature next summer, and their candidates for Governor, we will have no more of conventions and peace meetings. We warn the people not to be deceived; for all this party wants are votes, for peace can no more be obtained in their way than we can fly to the moon. We tell the people it is a party trick to carry the summer elections.

The above, from the Mountain Eagle, tells the whole truth in a few words. In 1862, the people were led to believe that if the so-called "Conservative" candidates were elected, the conscript law would be abrogated, and that they would bring about "the good times," which every body wanted to see. Well, the people did elect their candidate for Governor and nearly two-thirds of the Legislature. But what followed? The Governor elect was installed into office and delivered an inaugural address, in which he boldly, and like a true patriot as he is, told the people that the conscript law was a necessity, and that through its operations alone, the country had been saved from overthrow and ruin.

Gov. Vance had not been a party to the misguiding of the people, and the doubtless felt it his duty to deceive them, or at least relieve himself from any participation in declarations and promises that he knew must meet with disappointment.

Nor has the Legislature, though it has not time and again, ever attempted to fulfill their promises to the people—for the very good reason that they had not the power to perform what they had promised, a fact of which they were well aware before and after their election. But the ends of party were accomplished, and this was sufficient. This was deceiving the people. No. 1.

In the Fall of 1863, the election for members of Congress was to take place, and as the first deception was apparent to all, it was necessary that another humbug must be started to delude the people—and the so-called "Peace movement" was set on foot. It flourished for a brief period, many unsuspecting people were deceived, and through this humbug three or four "Peace" members to Congress were elected. But since then the "Peace" movement is led as Julius Caesar—none of its acouters having sufficient respect for the abortion to give it a decent burial. Peace has not been gained by it, but the Conservative party triumphed in three or four districts, and this is all that was ever intended. This was deceiving the people. No. 2.

In 1864, the gubernatorial and State Legislature elections are to come off, and the other exploded humbugs being unavailable, another one must be concocted; and we have it in the proposition to have a "State Convention." What for, the people are kept in the dark; but delivance from all our troubles is the promised boon of its success. This like the others will prove delusive as to the accomplishment of the promised good; but distraction, disappointment and evils unimaginable may follow. The two first have resulted in deceiving the people, with no greatly mischievous consequences. This will be equally deceptive, followed by untold mischief. Will the people be led into deception No. 3?

The Yankees made a raid through Hyde county, not long since, during which they destroyed an immense amount of property, consisting of provisions, stock, &c. On the farm of Judge Dinnell, they burned fifteen hundred barrels of corn, besides destroying other property on the farm of great value.

We expected to have issued the first number of *The Confederate* on yesterday morning; but we found the difficulties and delays incident to the removal of our Printing establishment much greater than we anticipated. By dint of extraordinary exertion we issue our first paper this morning, but owing to the gas fixtures in our composing room being yet incomplete, we have to go to press without inserting the latest Telegrams that came to hand last night. In a few days we shall have everything in good "ship shape" and regular working order, when we shall spare no labor, pains or means to make *The Confederate* equal to any of its contemporaries, in giving the latest and most reliable news, and in advocating sound principles for the advancement of the Southern cause, and the safety and welfare of our beloved old mother State—North Carolina.

We shall furnish our Tri-Weekly and Weekly subscribers with this copy of the Daily. Hereafter we shall supply them with editions to which they have subscribed.

We call the attention of our readers to the New Advertisements in our paper to-day.

THE CAPTURE OF GEN. VANCE.—We find the following letter concerning the capture of Gen. Vance and a small party of men under him, in the Columbia Carolinian of Friday: ASHTVILLE, N. C., January 18, 1864. 6 o'clock P. M.

On Wednesday last, Gen. Vance, with about 150 men, entered the village of Sevierville, about twenty-eight miles Southeast of Knoxville, and captured a Federal foraging train of seventeen wagons, loaded with flour, &c. He was making his way out in this direction, and on Thursday he reached Cosby Creek, when, about 1 p. m., he was attacked by a regiment of Federal cavalry. Gen. Vance and about seventy-five men were captured. The Federals then returned in the direction of Knoxville. He had ordered Col. Thomas, who was some twenty miles distant, to join him with some twenty miles distant, to join him with a portion of his command at Cosby; but for the same reason his orders were not obeyed. Henry's cavalry and our artillery passed the same place the next day and reached Newport safely. They learned from the citizens that Gen. Vance had been sent to Knoxville. Couriers from the same section report that Longstreet has been fighting for two days. No further particulars.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TAYLOR, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

Richmond, Jan. 23.

The Senate was not in session today. In the House the important bill, as amended by the Senate, was taken up. This bill was first passed by the House and has been published. The first section repeals that part of the impressment law which authorizes the President and Governors of States to appoint a Board of Commissioners to fix prices, and another section specifies that no impressment shall be made for the benefit of any government contractor. The Senate struck out both of these sections. The House this morning disagreed to these amendments. The Senate had added a section that when local appraisers decide the amount of produce a man shall be allowed to retain for his own use, the impressing officer shall have no appeal from this decision. To this the House agreed, and in this shape the bill goes back to the Senate. The bill that all male slaves and free negroes between 18 and 50 be held for service to work on fortifications, in hospitals, as teamsters, &c., was taken up. It provides that while so employed they shall be entitled to rations and clothing, and pay to owners of eleven dollars per month and the government to pay the full value if a slave should be killed, die by disease, or escape to the enemy. An amendment was offered that no free negroes engaged in raising food or forage be liable or forcibly taken. Exemptions have been made in favor of every branch of business in the country except the one most needed, viz: agriculture, which was debated till the House went into secret session.

From the Mississippi—Fight between the Negroes and White Troops.

Meridian, Jan. 22.

Advices from Vicksburg report the river blockaded at Greenville and Milliken's Bend by our batteries. Very few transports go down and provisions have risen to exorbitantly high prices. The steamer Ben Franklin was taken to Vicksburg lately by a gun boat with the crew in irons. The boats were detected crossing with ordnance stores for the Confederates to the Louisiana shore.

A fight occurred in Warren county a short time since between negro troops and the whites. The negroes killed a number of Yankees, when reinforcements arrived who charged the negroes and took their artillery and opened on them with grape and canister. Several hundred Yankees were killed.

From Charleston.

Charleston, Jan. 23.

The firing on the city has almost entirely ceased, only one shot having been fired since five o'clock yesterday evening. The position and number of the fleet as usual.

General D. H. Hill and the First Maryland Campaign.

In the army correspondence of the Savannah Republican of the 13th inst., we find the following correction by General Hill of the statement that he had carelessly dropped an order from which the enemy, under General McClellan, had gained valuable information: One order further, in regard to General D. H. Hill, and I have done. Gen. McClellan, in his evidence before the court martial in the case of General McDowell, testified, in substance, that Gen. Lee's plans were revealed to him just before the battle of Sharpsburg by an order addressed to Gen. D. H. Hill, which the latter had dropped, and which had been found and brought to him. The fact that such testimony had been given by McClellan was stated in one of my letters from Virginia early last summer. General Hill's attention having been called to the publication, he addressed a letter of explanation to an officer in the army of Tennessee, and requested him to read the following paragraph from the letter to me:

"I learn that 'P. W. A.' is the author of an article charging me with being the cause of the failure of the first Maryland campaign. My attention was called to the matter after I went to Chattanooga. I wrote to my wife that I believed the original copy of the order said to be lost by me, was among my papers. She has just handed it to me. If McClellan found an order addressed to me, I can't believe that I lost it. May it not have been lost by the courier carrying it to me, or misplaced in some way? Gen. Lee's own office? I am sure of course that I did not lose it. You remember that I entered Maryland under Jackson's command. The copy I have is in Jackson's well known hand, and is dated 'Sept. 18th 1862,' and is marked 'Special Order 131.' Chilton may have prepared another copy or may directly, and I may have lost it, or my Adjutant may have done so; or it may have been lost by Chilton's courier, or about his office. I don't know anything about the matter. If I really to blame, I am willing to bear the censure. When I first heard of it, I felt surprised, as I had a dim recollection of sending the original order home. It has been my habit to send all my letters, orders, &c., home at least once a month when I can find a safe opportunity. The copy I have was written by Jackson himself, and is marked 'confidential.' I will write to Chilton to know whether he sent a copy directly to me."

Witness, my hand and seal, at this day of 1864.

(Signed in duplicate.)

Witnesses:

The signatures of colored persons should be witnessed by three witnesses.

There must be separate duplicate Powers of Attorney for each of the witnesses, and the same had upon application at this office.

W. H. JAMES,

Jan. 20, 1864-1st Capt. & Chief Engineer.

BLADDERS! BLADDERS!!

I will pay fifty (50) cents for Beef and 25 for Eggs.

Bladders. They must be well cleaned and kept blown up until perfectly dry, when they can be pressed together and sent to me by Express.

25 or more are sent at a time, I will pay the freight.

R. B. SAUNDERS,

Chapel Hill, N. C.

doc 12-66w

Tarboro' Southern, Petersburg Express

and Wilmington Journal copy 1 month and send bill to this office.

Office North Carolina Railroad Company.

Vance, January 1, 1864.—Dividend No. 6.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable in Confederate currency, and after the first day of February next, at this office.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the day of payment.

JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,

Jan 4-Stawid Secretary.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, N. C.

January 18, 1863. \$100 BOUNTY! Wanted,

100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a

Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this

vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits

to the number of 100 men—must be

received for this service. Each recruit will be

required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he

will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay \$12

per month. Written permission will be required

from parents or guardians, where the applicant is

under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or

bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW T. TAYLOR, at the

Arsenal.

F. L. CHILDS,

Lieut.-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.

doc 12-66w

Plane for Sale.—I have for sale at

Rocky Mount, N. C., an excellent Rosewood

Plane, of Bowler's manufacture.

T. H. GRIFFIN, Agt.

Rocky Mount, N. C.

Jan 20-121t

HOTEL FOR SALE.—I OFFER AT PRIVATE

sale the large new Hotel in the town of

Louisburg, and located just east of the Court-house.

July 4-1t

Gloves and Socks Wanted.—I desire to

purchase for the soldier, 10,000 pairs of gloves

and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be

thankfully received.

EDWARD WARREN,

Jan 12-1m Surgeon General, N. C.

New Advertisements.

Conscrip. 6 Mo. Raleigh, January 23, 1864.

The annexed order is published for the information of all concerned. Its requirements will be rigidly enforced in every particular. By order. Cons. MALLETT, E. J. HARRIS, Adjutant.

ADJT. AND INSP. GEN'L'S OFFICE, Richmond, Jan. 9, 1864.

General Order, No. 3.

I. The following Acts of Congress and Regulations are published for the information of all persons concerned therein.

ACTS.

An Act to prevent the Enlistment or Enrollment of Substitutes in the Military service of the Confederate States.

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service, nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States." [Approved December 28th, 1863.]

An Act to provide for the Exemption from Military Service, of those who have heretofore furnished Substitutes.

"WHEREAS, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms:

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person shall be exempted from military service, by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military service, have, nevertheless, furnished substitutes." [Approved January 5th, 1864.]

II. Persons rendered liable to military service by operation of the preceding acts, are placed on the same footing with all others heretofore liable by Acts of Congress.

III. Persons herein rendered liable to military service are required to report to the nearest military authorities, without delay, to the enrolling officers; and all who delay beyond the 1st day of February 1864, will be considered as having renounced the privilege of volunteering, and held for assignment according to law.

IV. Enrolling officers will proceed, as rapidly as practicable, in the enrollment of persons herein made liable to military service. Persons to be enrolled as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer in companies in service on the 16th April 1862: provided, the company chosen does not at the time of volunteering reach the maximum number of men, and the volunteer being selected, the volunteer will receive from the enrolling officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received into any company except on such certificate. Persons who fail to take the oath at the time of enrollment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

V. Persons who report to the enrolling officers will be enrolled, and may be allowed a furlough of ten days before reporting to the camp of instruction.

VI. All persons, whether volunteers or conscripts under this order, will pass through the camp of instruction of the State to which they belong, and be forwarded thence to the companies which are selected, or to which they may be assigned.

VII. The Bureau of Conscription is charged with adopting proper regulations for the enforcement of this order.

VIII. All exemptions heretofore granted are subject to a revision, under instructions from the Bureau of Conscription; and if found to be improper or unauthorized by law, will be revoked.

By order, S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector General.

1-4-66.

Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Iredell Express and Asheville News copy until February 15th and send bills to Col. Mallett's office.

Confederate States of America, Engineer Department, District, Cape Fear.

Wilmington, 16th March, 1864. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Engineer Department, for services of slaves employed as laborers on the land defenses near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is authorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on the second floor of the building next above Meares' Drug Store, Market Street.

Persons executing Powers of Attorney will observe the following form in their signatures, in all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and signed in duplicate, or they may be witnessed before a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court.

ROBERT POWERS OF ATTORNEY.

I, _____, do hereby appoint _____, my true and lawful Agent to sign receipts for, and receive payment of all moneys due to me by the Engineer Department of the Confederate States of America, for the services of my slaves employed as laborers on the land defenses at _____, during the month of _____, 1864.

Witness, my hand and seal, at _____, this day of _____, 1864.

(Signed in duplicate.)

Witnesses:

The signatures of colored persons should be witnessed by three witnesses.

There must be separate duplicate Powers of Attorney for each of the witnesses, and the same had upon application at this office.

W. H. JAMES,

Jan. 20, 1864-1st Capt. & Chief Engineer.

BLADDERS! BLADDERS!!

I will pay fifty (50) cents for Beef and 25 for Eggs.

Bladders. They must be well cleaned and kept blown up until perfectly dry, when they can be pressed together and sent to me by Express.

25 or more are sent at a time, I will pay the freight.

R. B. SAUNDERS,

Chapel Hill, N. C.

doc 12-66w

Tarboro' Southern, Petersburg Express

and Wilmington Journal copy 1 month and send bill to this office.

Office North Carolina Railroad Company.

Vance, January 1, 1864.—Dividend No. 6.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable in Confederate currency, and after the first day of February next, at this office.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the day of payment.

JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,

Jan 4-Stawid Secretary.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, N. C.

January 18, 1863. \$100 BOUNTY! Wanted,

100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a

Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this

vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits

to the number of 100 men—must be

received for this service. Each recruit will be

required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he

will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay \$12

per month. Written permission will be required